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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Red Chinese, U.S. leaders discussed possible direct parley on Formosa conflict, other disputes.

Asians, Africans ended Bandung Conf. with declaration stressing peaceful goals, rejecting all forms of colonialism.

Russia agreed to Big 4 Ambassadors' talks on Austrian treaty.

United States

President proposed U.S. build atomic ocean liner to show world atom's peaceful uses.

Eisenhower program to aid 1½ million low-income farm families submitted to Congress.

Senate committee approved Admin.'s reciprocal trade bill.

Convictions of 2 Reds reversed over Matusow's testimony.

Hoover Comm. said Govt. could save $340 million a year by better food-&-clothing buying practices.

Govt. sponsored parley on plan to distribute Salk vaccine.

Wolfson conceded failure to win Montgomery Ward control.

WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

U.S.-Peiping Talks Weighed
Bandung Parley Ends

A Chinese Communist bid for talks with the U.S. on the question of Formosa & other disputes was made Apr. 23 during the 29-nation African-Asian Conf. in Bandung, Indonesia.

The U.S. State Dept.'s first reaction was a statement that it would not take part in such talks without the presence of its ally, Nationalist China. But State Secy. John Foster Dulles modified this stand Apr. 26 and said the U.S. might agree to confer with the Reds alone. Pres. Eisenhower indorsed Dulles' statement Apr. 27.

Meantime the Bandung Conf. ended Apr. 27 after a 7-day session in which pro-Western members challenged the Red & neutralist Asians on the issue of condemning Red colonialism. The conference produced a compromise declaration on this point.

Chou Proposes U.S. Talks

Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai made his bid for direct talks with the U.S. in a 64-word press statement in Bandung Apr. 23. He said:

"The Chinese people are friendly to the American people. The Chinese people do not want to have war with the U.S.A. The Chinese Govt. is willing to sit down & enter into negotiations with the U.S. Govt. to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Far East & especially the question of relaxing tension in the Taiwan (Formosa) area."

Chou issued the statement after he had lunched with 8 leading Bandung Conf. delegates [see p. 130F1]. In a statement that afternoon to the conference political committee, he again declared that "the Chinese people do not want to have war with the U.S. We are willing to settle international disputes by peaceful means." He told the Bandung delegates: "If those of you here would like to facilitate the settlement of disputes between China & the U.S. by peaceful means, it would be most beneficial to the relaxation of tension in the Far East & also to the postponement & prevention of a world war." [See p. 130D-G2]

State Dept. Vs. 2-Power Parley

The U.S. State Dept. issued a statement later Apr. 23 that the U.S. would "of course . . . insist on Free (Natl.) China participating as an equal in any discussions" about the Formosa area.

The State Dept. said it "always welcomes" sincere efforts to secure peace. "If Communist China is sincere," it continued, "there are a number of obvious steps it could take (to) give evidence (of) its good intentions," such as: "to place in effect in the (Formosa) area an immediate cease-fire"; "immediately release the American airmen & others whom it unjustly holds"; accept "the outstanding invitation (of the UN Security) Council to participate in discussions to end hostilities in the Formosa region." [See pp. 131C-F1, 107A1, 43D2]

(Natl. Chinese Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh told the Central News Agency on Formosa Apr. 24 that his Govt. would "never sit at the same table" with the Red Chinese. The statement was issued as Adm. Arthur W. Radford, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, & Walter S. Robertson, Asst. Secy. of State for Far Eastern Affairs, arrived in Formosa for talks with Chiang Kai-shek). [See p. 131A2]

(Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. [D., N.Y.], an unofficial Bandung Conf. observer, said Apr. 23 he had invited Chou to an unofficial talk on the jailed U.S. fliers Apr. 21 but Chou did not reply. A Red Chinese press dispatch said Apr. 25 that Powell was a U.S. "special envoy" who had tried to sabotage the conference.) [See p. 130G2]

Chou Softens Formosa Threat

In a speech at the closing of the Bandung Conf. Apr. 24, Chou said: "China & the U.S. should sit down & enter into negotiation to settle the question of relaxing & eliminating the tension in the Taiwan (Formosa) area. However, this should not in the slightest degree affect the just demand of the Chinese people to exercise their sovereign rights in liberating Taiwan."

U.S. State Dept. officials said Apr. 24 that it was "up to Mr. Chou to formalize his proposal" for direct talks "by informing the U.S. officially, through the diplomatic channels of a 3d country that has relations with the U.S. & Communist China." They repeated that the Natl. Chinese must be present at such talks.

Peiping radio scored the State Dept. Apr. 26 for "hastily . . . putting forth unreasonable prerequisites" for a "necesary" U.S.-Red Chinese meeting to discuss "the tense situation arising from U.S. intervention" in the Formosa situation.

Dulles Says Talks Possible

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who returned to Washington from a 5-day stay at his Duck Island retreat on Lake Ontario, told his news conference Apr. 26: "The first thing is to find out whether there is a possibility of a cease-fire in the (Formosa) area. That is a matter which can be discussed, perhaps bilaterally, or at the UN, or possibly under other circumstances. But I regard a cease-fire as the indispensable prerequisite to anything further. When you get into further matters, then the interests of the Chinese Nationalists would naturally come to play a very large part."

Dulles added that the U.S. "does not negotiate with a pistol aimed at its head." He said Chou may have been "playing a propaganda game" in proposing talks with the U.S. "but we intend to try to find out. In doing so we shall not, of course, depart from the path of fidelity & honor toward our ally," Natl. China.

Dulles said he had not seen or approved the State Dept. statement of Apr. 23. The statement had been drafted under the direction of State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. & cleared by telephone with Pres. Eisenhower, who was at his Gettysburg farm.

Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference Apr. 27 that he agreed with Dulles & "I believe it is perfectly legitimate for us to talk to the Chicoms (Chinese Communists) about

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Wide World

CENTRAL FIGURES in proceedings at Bandung Conf. were Ceylonese Prime Min. Sir John Kotelawala (left), Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai (center) & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru. Kotelawala bolted "neutralist" group led by Nehru to denounce international communism as agency of Soviet colonialism, demand dissolution of Cominform & of Communist Parties in Afro-Asian countries.

stopping firing." He added that "if we overstated the case Saturday (Apr. 23), well, that was to that extent an error in terminology." He said the Apr. 23 statement "may have erred in not being as complete as it should have been, but I don't believe it was a reversal of attitude." The President pointed out that Dulles had made it clear "we would not discuss the affairs of the Chinese Nationalists behind their back, but . . . as a test of good intent, if the Chinese Communists wanted to talk merely about cease-fire, we would be glad to meet with them & talk with them."

Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. would talk with Red China about "anything that doesn't affect the Chinese Nationalists" if "there seems to be an opportunity for us to further the easing of tensions, the advancement of world peace, & certainly getting back our prisoners." [See p. 131B3]

The President said he took the Chinese Communists' words "with reservations" but "hope." [See p. 98C3]

Pakistan, Britain Seek Accord

Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali discussed Formosa with Chou in Bandung Apr. 25 and later told newsmen he had suggested to Chou the release of 11 U.S. airmen as a gesture toward "eliminating suspicion on both sides." Ali did not give Chou's reply but said Red China "might release them if convinced that the U.S. is anxious to bring about a peaceful settlement." Ali said Chou "showed every desire" for a peaceful settlement but had regarded the State Dept. statement of Apr. 23 as a "rebuff." [See pp. 1F3, 130G1]

British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan told the House of Commons Apr. 27 that he had instructed Humphrey Trevelyan, British Chargé d'Affaires in Peiping, to ask Chou to amplify his offer to negotiate with the U.S. Macmillan denied that Britain had made any commitment to join the U.S. in defending Formosa. [See 73G3, 125C3]

Knowland Opposes Red Parley

U.S. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) said Apr. 27 that the Red Chinese "don't need a conference to bring about a cease-fire. All they need is to stop shooting & building up their aggressive forces" in the Formosa area. Knowland said the State Dept.'s Apr. 23 statement "seemed consistent with our long established policy of expecting deeds rather than words as a prelude to another conference." He mentioned neither Pres. Eisenhower nor Dulles in his statement, which declared: "Unless there is some formula regarding which I have not been advised & which is difficult for me to now envision I find it hard to comprehend how we could enter into direct negotiations with Communist China without the interests of the Republic of China being deeply involved."

Knowland repeated at a N.Y. press conference Apr. 25 that the U.S. should help defend Quemoy & Matsu Islands. He made this counter-proposal to suggestions that Formosa be placed under UN trusteeship: "Why don't the appeasers suggest a division of mainland China at the Yangtze River" and, after 10 years, a UN plebiscite on Red or Nationalist rule. [See p. 121B1]

(AFL Pres. George Meany told a luncheon of the Amer. Society of Newspaper Editors in Washn. Apr. 22. that the U.S. should "stop beating about the bush on the Quemoy & Matsu issue." He called on the Govt. to say whether the islands are "expendable" or "strategically vital.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 244B1]

Democrats Favor Talks

Chrmn. Walter F. George of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. (D., Ga.) told the ASNE convention in Washington Apr. 23 he thought Chou's mind had been opened by what "he saw & witnessed" at the Bandung Conf. George said "we ought to be willing to talk with" the Red Chinese "because we certainly owe a high obligation to all mankind everywhere." [See p. 131G1]

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said Apr. 25 he hoped Sen. George's statement "will receive the careful consideration of every policy-making official of our Govt." Johnson added, however, that Communist talk about "liberating" Formosa cast doubt upon Red sincerity. [See p. 98G2]

George declined to comment Apr. 25 on whether Chou's remark about "liberating" Formosa had changed his views. But he said the Natl. Chinese would "have to be represented directly or indirectly" if "we were going to dispose of any of their contentions or rights."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) praised George's initiative & proposed that the U.S. open talks with its allies on a "just settlement" in the Far East [see p. 98F3]. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) said Communist sincerity could best be tested by renewing UN efforts for a Formosa cease-fire. [See Vol. XIV, p. 397D3]

Speaking before an American Legion dinner in New York City Apr. 27, Gov. W. Averell Harriman (D., N.Y.) said: he was "among the skeptics whenever the Communists turn to peaceful talk" but "the way in which the State Dept. handled Red China's proposal (Apr. 23) was irresponsible," like "shooting from the hip." [See p. 43G1]

(AL Natl. Comdr. Seaborn P. Collins Jr. told the same Legion dinner audience Apr. 27 that U.S. failure to defend Quemoy & Matsu Islands would "be a bitter blow to America's leadership of the free world & to the morale & security of our own people.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 438D2]

Reds Challenged at Bandung

In a speech before the Bandung Conf. Political Com. Apr. 21, Prime Min. Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon, one of the conference sponsors, attacked "Soviet colonialism" and urged that Chou En-lai call upon "the local Communist groups throughout Asia & Africa to disband." [See p. 130F1]

Sir John said that "colonialism takes many forms" & that "the first & most obvious form is Western colonialism." But he asked whether it was "not our duty openly to declare our opposition to Soviet colonialism as much as to Western imperialism." He said local CPs "regard themselves as agents of the great Communist powers of Russia & China. . . . Their loyalty is to Moscow & Peiping & their role in Afro-Asian affairs has been to create as much disruption as possible . . . so that at the appropriate time we can be transformed into satellites of the Soviet or Communist China."

Kotelawala Asks CPs Disband

Sir John said: If the Communist powers "are in earnest about their . . . desire for peaceful co-existence . . . one would expect them [to] convince us of their good faith by disbanding the Communist party in every country of this [Afro-Asian] region." He added that if the local CPs were really autonomous bodies, as the Communists pretended, "China would . . . gain immeasurably with all of us in prestige by publicly & formally" calling for their dissolution. "Many of us find it difficult to understand how the doctrine of co-existence can be reconciled with the activities of the Cominform" which directs "all forms of subversion in our countries"; Red China should "exert every possible influence upon Russia" for "immediate dissolution of the Cominform."

Kotelawala suggested that all nations having dependencies grant them

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full independence within 10 yrs. He also proposed settlement of the Formosa crisis by arranging an immediate truce, placing Formosa under a 5-yr. trusteeship & then holding a plebiscite. He proposed that Chiang Kai-shek retire "gracefully."

Chou Avoids Reply

Chou immediately asked for time to reply to Sir John the next day. But Chou told another closed committee meeting Apr. 22 he had held a personal talk with Sir John & would not read a rebuttal statement because "I want to save time . . . I desire to show a conciliatory attitude." Referring to Sir John's remarks about "satellite states under Communist domination in Central & Eastern Europe," Chou said "the people in East Europe selected governments in accordance with their will." But Chou asserted that "we should enter into no arguments here." He supported Burmese Prime Min. U Nu's move to drop the subject.

Pakistan, Turkey & Iran supported Kotelawala's views. [See p. 130D1-C2]

Chou Accepts UN Reference

Chou dropped his opposition to references to the UN in the conference declaration on Palestine on Apr. 21 & voted with the other nations in supporting the Arab states against Israel. [See p. 130E1]

(U.S. State Secy. Dulles told his Apr. 26 press conference in Washn. that, in reading the final Bandung Conf. communiqué [see col. 2], he was "impressed" by the number of references to the UN. "Since that communiqué was acceptable to the Chinese Communists, perhaps they do not have such a repugnance to the UN as seemed to be the case when last January they were invited by the UN to have discussions," Dulles remarked [see p. 43D2]. He said the Bandung Conf. "seems to have exerted a restraint on the Chinese Communists" and that he had always felt it would be "salutary" if the Reds "were confronted with the opinion of the free nations of Asia.") [See p. 131D-E1]

Compromise on 'Colonialism'

Conflict over Western, Communist & neutralist ideology divided the conference Apr. 22-23 as efforts were made to work out a definition of colonialism acceptable to all factions.

Pro-Western & some anti-Red "neutralist" nations, led by Ceylon, Turkey, Pakistan, Thailand & the Philippines, favored a draft resolution that condemned all forms of "domination, exploitation & subjugation" as well as "international doctrines resorting to methods of force, infiltration & subversion." Nehru of India joined Chou in opposing the draft.

After a 2-day deadlock, a subcommittee directed Thai Forgn. Min. Prince Wan Waithayakon to draw up a compromise which was worked over by the Political Com. shortly before the conference adjourned Apr. 24. The final statement condemned "colonialism in all its manifestations" without mentioning international doctrines, infiltration or subversion.

NATO, SEATO Debated

During the Apr. 22 discussions, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan & the Philippines defended collective security agreements, and Turkish Dep. Premier Fatin Rustu Zerlu implicitly attacked the neutralist concept. Zerlu said if Turkey had not joined NATO, "we would not have survived & we would not be here at this conference." He called NATO the bulwark of peace. But Nehru delivered a 20-min. neutralist statement in which he called NATO a "powerful protector of colonialism" & asserted that India was self-reliant & would "defeat any country or bloc that tries to invade its territory." Nehru said it was "an intolerable humiliation for an Asian-African country to degrade itself as a camp follower" of either side.

Nehru asked whether Guatemala was "an example of another kind of colonialism." He said that he did not say that it was, but he wanted to show how difficult it was to define "subjugation." (Nehru apparently referred to Red charges that the U.S. was behind the Guatemalan revolt in June 1954.) [See p. 130D-E1]

In a political committee debate Apr. 23 on the Pakistani resolution favoring collective security pacts, Chou En-lai said: "If NATO & SEATO are allowed to exist, China will be forced to seek alliances with others."

Chou also told the committee that his Govt. "respect(s) the way of life & political & economic systems chosen by the American people" and had "no intention whatsoever to intercede or intervene" in the internal affairs of other countries.

Chou Signs Indonesian Agreement

Chou signed Apr. 22 an agreement with Indonesia ending dual nationality for 3 million Chinese in Indonesia. The agreement gave the Chinese a choice between Indonesian and Communist Chinese citizenship. An estimated 300,000 Chinese with Nationalist passports would become stateless unless they chose between the Communists & Indonesia. (Nationalist China said on Apr. 23 it would not recognize the agreement.) [See p. 130G2]

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BANDUNG CONFERENCE REPORT

The 7-day Bandung Conf. of 29 Asian & African countries [see p. 130G1] ended Apr. 24 with the issuance of a communiqué disclosing plans for another conference & expressing 7 basic points of agreement. Highlights:

Economic Cooperation—The Bandung conferees agreed to exchange technical data with one another "on the basis of mutual interest & respect for national sovereignty," without precluding "the desirability (or) need for cooperation with countries outside the [Afro-Asian] region." They urged "early establishment" of a "special UN fund for economic development" & of "an international finance corporation, which should include in its activities the undertaking of equity investment." The Intl. Bank was asked to allocate more funds to Asian-African countries. The conference indorsed "the principle of enlarging the scope of multilateral trade & payments" but recognized that some countries must resort to bilateral trade arrangements due to "their prevailing economic conditions." It also: urged collective action "for stabilizing international prices of & demand for primary commodities"; recommended processing of raw material "whenever economically feasible" before export; expressed concern that shipping rates often changed "to the detriment of participating countries."

The communiqué praised the "initiative of the powers principally concerned" in offering information for development of peaceful nuclear energy. It "urged the speedy establishment of an international atomic energy agency which should provide for adequate representation of the Asian-African countries."

The conferees reported their agreement to appoint liaison officers in Bandung Conf. countries "for the exchange of information & matters of mutual interest" but said they would not form a "regional bloc."

Cultural Cooperation & Colonialism—All Bandung Conf. Govts. promised to "work for closer cultural cooperation . . . among the most powerful means of promoting understanding among nations." The communiqué said: "The people of Asia & Africa are now animated by a keen & sincere desire to renew their old cultural contacts & develop new ones in the context of the modern world." The "existence of colonialism in many parts of Asia & Africa, in whatever form it may be, not only prevents cultural cooperation but also suppresses the natural cultures of the peoples." "Some colonial powers have denied their dependent peoples basic rights in the sphere of education & culture. . . . This is particularly true (in) Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco, where the basic right of the people to study their own language & culture has been suppressed. Similar discrimination has been practiced against African & Colored people in some parts of . . . Africa." "The conference felt that these policies amount to a denial of the fundamental rights of man," and it "condemned racialism as a means of cultural suppression."

Human Rights, Self-Determination, Palestine—The Conf. declared "full support" of the principles of "human rights" & "self-determination of peoples & nations" as stated in the UN Charter. It "deplored the policies & practices of racial segregation & discrimination which form the basis of government & human relations in large regions of Africa & other parts of the world." It said Middle Eastern tension over Palestine was a "danger . . . to world peace," declared support of the "rights of the Arab people of Palestine" and urged "implementation of the UN resolution on Palestine (&) peaceful settlement of the Palestine question."

Dependent Peoples—The Conf. upheld Indonesia's right under "relevant agreements between Indonesia & the

Netherlands" to take control of West New Guinea, asked that the Netherlands "reopen negotiations as soon as possible to implement their obligations" and suggested that the UN help settle the dispute [see Vol. XIV, p. 422E3]. France was asked to end its "persisting denial (of) rights of the people of Algeria, Morocco & Tunisia to self-determination & independence." [See p. 46C3; Vol. XIV, 422D3]

World Peace & Cooperation—The communiqué said: "For effective cooperation for world peace, membership in the UN should be universal." The Security Council should suport admission of all states "qualified . . . in terms of the [UN] Charter," particularly Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal & "unified" Viet Nam (Bandung Conf. members). Asian-African countries had "inadequate" representation on the Security Council under the existing 1946 London understanding on distribution of non-permanent Council seats.

"Disarmament & the prohibition of production, experimentation & use of nuclear & thermonuclear weapons of war are imperative"; "effective international control should be established & maintained," and "speedy & determined efforts should be made to this end." Atomic powers should "reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons" pending their total prohibition. "Universal disarmament is an absolute necessity for the preservation of peace," and the UN must continue its efforts toward that end.

The conference "supported the position of the Yemen [vs. Britain] in the case of Aden & the southern parts of Yemen known as the protectorates."

Problems of Dependent Peoples—The Bandung statement said "colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end"; "alien subjugation, domination & exploitation constitute a denial of fundamental human rights," "is contrary to the (UN) Charter" & "is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation." "Powers concerned" were asked "to grant freedom & independence to such peoples."

Declaration of Promotion of World Peace & Cooperation: The communiqué ended with another "declaration" expressing "deep concern" over "the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war." It reiterated that "all states should cooperate, especially through the UN, in bringing about the reduction of armaments & the elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control." Use of nuclear energy "exclusively" for peaceful purposes would particularly help Asia & Africa, "for what they urgently require are social progress & better standards of life in larger freedom." The declaration asserted that: "freedom & peace are interdependent"; "all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political & economic systems & their own way of life in conformity with the purposes & principles" of the UN Charter. The communiqué enumerated these principles by which "nations should practice tolerance & live together in peace with one another as good neighbors":

Respect for fundamental human rights & purposes & principles of the UN Charter & for the "sovereignty & territorial integrity of all nations"; recognition of equality of all races and all nations, large & small; "abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country"; "respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively in conformity" with the UN Charter; "abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defense to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers"; "abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries"; "refraining from acts or threats of aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country"; "settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means . . . in conformity with the UN Charter"; "promotion of mutual interests & cooperation"; "respect for justice & international obligations."

The conference recommended that the 5 sponsoring countries (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia & Pakistan) "consider the next meeting of the conference in consultation with other countries concerned."

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Big 4 Plan Austrian Talks

The U.S., Britain & France, in replies Apr. 22 to a Soviet invitation to a Foreign Ministers' meeting to sign an Austrian peace treaty, suggested that the Big 4 Ambassadors in Vienna meet May 2 because "it is clear that some preparatory work still remains to be done" as a result of the Austrian-Russian talks Apr. 13-15. The USSR agreed Apr. 26 although it questioned whether a preliminary Ambassadors' meeting was "the shortest way to reach the necessary agreements." [See p. 129B1-G2]

The Soviet Govt. announced Apr. 24 it would "release, ahead of time, 613 Austrian citizens who are serving sentences in the Soviet Union" & "allow them to return to Austria." Moscow said 74 others would be returned to Austria as war criminals and 39 Austrians recently sentenced for espionage would be handed over at the time of "the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Austria." [See p. 129E2]

'Ike,' Zhukov Exchange Notes

Pres. Eisenhower disclosed at his news conference Apr. 27 he had engaged in an "absolutely personal" correspondence "based upon old friendship" with Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov within the past 2 wks. Mr. Eisenhower would not say who initiated the correspondence, nor was he "at liberty to say what was in it until he (Zhukov) releases it." But the President said there was "nothing in it . . . of such a great significance that it ought to disturb anybody." He added that he did not know whether the correspondence could "lead to some betterment of the world situation . . . but it is a slim hope."

Asked whether he saw any tangible signs of lessening East-West tension, Mr. Eisenhower replied: "I will confess I have the feeling that things are on the upswing. But I can take every single favorable point & balance it by something that doesn't look too favorable." The President said "anything might grow out of" East-West talks on the Austrian treaty although "at this moment I see no reason for that summit meeting" of big 4 heads of Govt. [See p. 105E1]

(Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, when queried by a Western newsman about prospects for a "summit" meeting, said Apr. 23: "Ask Eisenhower & [British Prime Min.] Eden about the date. I have made my position clear." [See p. 97E2] Bulganin made this comment at a reception given for Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, who was in Moscow to observe the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish pact Apr. 20 [see Vol. V, p. 152N; Vol. XIV, p. 93G3]. Cyrankiewicz & Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said in speeches Apr. 20 that a joint military command was needed in East Europe to resist Western "provocation." Khrushchev said Communist countries "cannot act otherwise when German militarism is again rearing its head.") [See pp. 105G2, 41E-G2]

The U.S., Britain & France announced Apr. 25 that their Foreign Ministers would meet in Paris May 8 (prior to a May 9 NATO Council meeting) to discuss concrete plans for holding a 4-power conference with the Soviet Govt. They were to consult on the question with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & ministers of other NATO countries. American, British & French diplomatic experts met in London Apr. 27 to begin a "preliminary study" of Big 4 problems. [See p. 97E3]

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Czech Premier Viliam Siroky & Frantisek Zupka, Czech trade union chief, were dropped from the Slovak CP politburo Apr. 24 because they were overburdened with other work, Prague radio announced Apr. 25. [See Vol. XIV, p. 398E3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Plans Atomic Peace Ship

Pres. Eisenhower announced at the AP lunch meeting in New York Apr. 25 that his Admin. planned "an atomic-powered merchant ship" to cruise the world demonstrating "this peacetime use of atomic energy, harnessed for the improvement of human living." He pictured the vessel as, in part, "an atomic exhibit carrying to all people practical knowledge of the usefulness of this new science in such fields as medicine, agriculture & power production."

"The new ship, powered with an atomic reactor, will not require refueling for scores of thousands of miles," the President said. The plan was prompted, he declared, by the same "search for peace," unhampered "by slavish adherence to precedent," which has led to his "atoms for peace" proposal & his "offer of polio information, research facilities & seed virus [see p. 143F2]." The Atomic

Energy Comm. & Maritime Admin. "are now developing specifications," and "I shall shortly submit to the Congress a request for the necessary funds together with a description of the vessel," he said.

(Mr. Eisenhower said at his press conference Apr. 27 that the idea for the peace ship "was mine." Studies showed that such a vessel "was going to cost more than another kind," he said, but, "it began to loom up as one of the finest ways" of showing "the whole world . . . that the peaceful uses of atomic energy could, under favorable circumstances, far overshadow its destructive force.")

(Bethlehem Steel Co.'s ship division & the Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co. had been engaged for more than a year in research on using nuclear power in commercial ships.) [See pp. 128A-B1, 100B3, 93D2, 41F3]

Urges Foreign Trade Program

The President, in his N.Y. speech Apr. 25, urged passage of his reciprocal trade bill (HR1) without "crippling amendments" as part of his program for world peace. He emphasized foreign trade's importance to U.S. economy as well as to strengthening the free world against communism.

U.S. agriculture "sells abroad from ¼ to ⅓ of major crops such as wheat, cotton & tobacco," Mr. Eisenhower said. "Last year this country sold over $9 billion of industrial products abroad. Over 3 million American workers are directly dependent on exports for their jobs." [See pp. 141F3, 132G2-A3, 60B1]

The President also alluded to ex-Pres. Truman's charge that the U.S. had a one-party press [see p. 134B1]. "If this is true," Mr. Eisenhower told his newsmen hosts, "I do trust that the slogan, the purpose, the aim of your party is to spread the truth. If that is so, I apply for membership."

(The President spent less than 5 hours in New York Apr. 25 before flying back to Washington. He had returned to the White House Apr. 20 after an 8-day vacation at the Augusta Golf Club.) [See p. 132A1]

Asks Aid for Farm Families

Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress with his "general approval" Apr. 27 a program to improve the economic & social condition of 1½ million farm families "with extremely low incomes." The plan, stressing local cooperation, would promote more effective use of human & material resources in farm communities and aid in vocational training of people who leave run-down farms for city jobs.

"More than ¼ of the families who live on American farms still have cash incomes of less than $1,000 a year," the President said. Most were concentrated in ⅓ of the U.S.' 3,000 agricultural counties.

The program was outlined in an Agri. Dept. report, "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources," prepared after a study of more than a year. Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson, in an accompanying letter, suggested testing the program by launching "pilot operations in not less than 50 of the 1,000 low-income counties during the coming fiscal year." He said "price support programs are of little help to most of these people" because their per-farm output "is so low that only a few dollars can be added to incomes by price supports."

Among Benson's specific proposals for the test: (a) "expand & adapt agricultural extension work to meet the needs of low-income farmers & part-time farmers"; (b) develop "research in farm & home management, human nutrition, population, marketing"; (c) "provide additional credit for low-income farmers, and extend Farmers Home Admin. services [& loan authority] to part-time farmers"; (d) give the Farmers Home Admin. "lending authority of about $30 million"; (e) increase technical aid to low-income farmers; (f) ask the Health-Edctn.-Welfare Dept. to encourage states to expand vocational training in low-income rural areas and to start 12 pilot operations in the next school term; (g) ask the Labor Dept. to strengthen employment services in rural areas & to adapt them to rural needs; (h) spur "more effective programs" for expanding industry in rural low-income areas; (i) encourage local cooperation by state farm colleges and farm & business leaders; (j) have the program coordinated by the Agri. Secy. with the aid of an interdepartmental coordinating committee & an Agri. Dept. coordinating committee.

Democrats assailed the program as insufficient, similar to previous Dem. Admin. proposals. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said it seemed "just an expansion of things . . . the Republicans called pretty bad in the past but which now seem pretty popular." Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) said it called for little "except further planning, talks, conferences & coordinating committees," might take 4 or 5 generations to provide relief. But Rep. Clifford R. Hope (Kan.), the House Agri. Com.'s ranking Republican, lauded the plan as calling for "action that is going to begin right away." [See p. 11C2]

Vs. Bricker Amendment

The President Apr. 27 reiterated his opposition to the proposed Bricker Amend. to limit Presidential treaty-making powers (SJ Res. 1). "I have not changed my mind one iota," Mr. Eisenhower said at his press conference. "One of the principal reasons" for the Constitution was to have the nation conduct foreign affairs "as a single unit, not as 48 states." The U.S. "has gotten a great fear that treaties can be written that are in violation of the Constitution," he conceded. "If it would reassure the people . . . to have an amendment saying that any treaty or Executive agreement in conflict with this Constitution shall have no force or effect, I am perfectly willing to say it. But I will go no further."

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) opened hearings on the Bricker Amend. Apr. 27. Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), first witness, quoted State Secy. John Foster Dulles as having said in Louisville Apr. 11, 1952: "Treaties . . . make domestic law [and are] more supreme than ordinary laws, for Congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty law can override the Constitution."

Dulles, restating his opposition to the Bricker Amend. at a press conference Apr. 26, confirmed that the White House had directed him to cancel an Apr. 27 appointment to testify against the measure because it wanted the Admin. side to be presented later. [See p. 99D3]

Bars Release of Secrets

The President told reporters Apr. 27 he thought a "blunder" was made by the Senate GOP Policy Com. last month when it issued a pamphlet revealing data on new weapons. "For some 2 years & 3 months I have been plagued by inexplicable leaks in this Govt.," he said. He assailed release of "anything that applies to the secret war plans, war policies, war purposes & war equipment of this Govt." No "technical military secret" should be revealed to "any of us that do not need to know."

"A trained intelligence system can get a terrific source of information out of the combined documents" at U.S. newsstands & libraries, the President said. "That is as it should be because to inform ourselves, we have to inform others. But we do not need to turn out such things as an airplane able to fly straight up or [a] new principle."

He said "everything ought to be given out that helps the public of the U.S. to profit from past mistakes, to make decisions of the moment." He called it "foolish" to "hold secret any document of the World War, including my own mistakes, except only when [withheld] by some past agreement with a foreign nation that has not yet been abrogated."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty had told newsmen Apr. 8 that the President "felt" technical military secrets had been made public to the detriment of U.S. security. But the President always opposed "censorship of legitimate news," he said.

(R. Karl Honaman, 60, was named Apr. 25 to run the Defense Dept.'s public information setup as Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. for Public Affairs. On leave as Bell Telephone Laboratories publications director, he had been director of the Commerce Dept.'s Strategic Information Office since Oct. 1954.) [See p. 101F3]

CONGRESS

Senators Approve Trade Bill

The Eisenhower Admin.'s reciprocal trade bill (HR1) was approved without "crippling amendments" by a 13-2 vote of the Senate Finance Com. Apr. 26. Only Sens. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) & Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) voted against it.

The measure would extend for 3 years the President's authority to negotiate tariff-cutting agreements with other nations and would allow him to make other cuts in U.S. tariffs. A Republican move to cut the extension to 2 years was defeated by an 8-7 vote Apr. 19 with Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.) casting the key vote by phone from New Orleans.

Before approving the bill, the committee Apr. 26 added 2 amendments (a) authorizing the President to restrict imports that would injure domestic industries essential to defense and (b) making it easier for a domestic industry to prove injury justifying a higher tariff on a competing import. The committee rejected proposals to impose a quota on oil imports or to set up quota or tariff curbs against other specific imports. [See p. 68C1]

Other Legislation

A $1.317 billion naval shipbuilding & modernization program for fiscal 1956 was approved by a 372-3 House vote and sent to the Senate Apr. 21. Only Reps. Glenn R. Davis (R., Wis.), Robt. D. Harrison (R., Neb.) & Fred Marshall (D., Minn.) voted against it. The bill called for a 5th supercarrier (to be named the *Kitty Hawk*, not the *Congress* as originally proposed), 3 more atomic submarines, conversion of several ships as guided missile launchers & adaptation of several carriers for jet planes. [See p. 75F2] . . . The Senate Apr. 26 gave voice vote passage to an $884,433,923 Agriculture appropriations bill (HR5239) and sent it to joint conference. A proposal to cut soil conservation funds from $250 million to $195 million was rejected by a 76-5 vote, and the Senate approved an amendment adding $40,000 for research on home appliances & human nutrition. [See p. 100E1, A2] . . . A $450,398,227 appropriations bill (HR5502) to run the State & Justice Depts., federal judiciary, U.S. Info. Agency & related program during fiscal 1956 was passed by the House and sent to the Senate Apr. 14. . . . Congress Apr. 20 completed passage of a compromise $898,805,875 deficiency appropriations bill (HR4903) for fiscal 1955 and sent it to the President. [See p. 100C2]

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

High Court Hears Peters Case

Attorneys for Dr. John Punnett Peters told the Supreme Court Apr. 19 that Peters' constitutional rights were violated when he was ousted as a Public Health Svc. consultant without being permitted to confront persons who charged he had been a Communist & had aided Red causes. Peters' counsel said the Govt. had "stigmatized [him] with a badge of infamy" without due process of law.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren E. Burger argued that there was no constitutional right of confrontation in an administrative action. He contended that Peters had been accorded due process of law & that any stigma attached to a loyalty dismissal was outweighed by the need to protect national security. Burger said the Govt. had the right to dismiss any employ in any way it wanted.

Under questioning by Chief Justice Warren & Justice Frankfurter, Burger said the court could not see the secret evidence against Peters without Presidential permission. He said names of the secret informants had not been known to the Loyalty Review Board which had found "reasonable doubt" of Peters' loyalty. But the FBI had "evaluated" the unnamed accusers, Burger said. [See p. 84F2]

Matusow Causes 2 Reversals

Convictions of 2d-string Communist leaders Alexander Trachtenberg, 70, & George Blake Charney, 50, were reversed by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward J. Dimock in New York Apr. 22 on grounds Harvey M. Matusow had lied about them at their trial [see p. 68A3]. Dimock granted a new trial and ordered them freed on bail of $5,000 each.

Dimock said Matusow was the only witness who had linked Trachtenberg & Charney to the CP objective of overthrowing the Govt. by force. But he upheld the convictions of 11 others tried at the same time since they were found guilty on evidence independent of Matusow testimony. [See p. 101B3]

Dimock exonerated Roy M. Cohn & other Govt. attorneys of Matusow's charges that they had helped him fabricate false testimony. "The specific charges against Mr. Cohn were conclusively disproved," Dimock declared. "By hindsight we can see that the Govt. attorneys were credulous," he said. But Dimock was convinced "all of Matusow's fabrications were his own suggestion" and that his "2 turnabouts" in & out of the CP were motivated by a "craving for importance." Dimock labeled as "false" all Matusow's "testimony which attributed to the Communist Party or to any other defendants an intent that the Govt. be overthrown by force & violence." [See p. 76F2-A3]

Senate Probes Matusow Case

Matusow had insisted before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Apr. 20 that Cohn had coached him in his lies. He said Cohn "tops me & takes it in spades" as a liar. (He conceded that he had given the Army 4 different explanations of falls in which he received a non-combat back injury for which he was getting a $16 monthly partial disability pension.)

N.Y. attorney Harry Sacher, who represented the 13 Reds in their retrial appeal, told the subcommittee Apr. 19 that he had nothing to do with the drafting of an affidavit in which Matusow recanted his testimony. Robert Z. Lewis, also one of the 13's attorneys, testified Apr. 19 that the affidavit was dictated in part by himself & by a fellow defense attorney, Mrs. Mary Kauffman, with occasional interjections by Matusow. (Lewis invoked the 5th Amend. to refuse to say whether he had been a Communist or president of the Young Communist League at Cornell U. in 1940-41.)

Matusow, under 3-yr. sentence in El Paso, Tex. for contempt of court, had been freed on $10,000 appeal bond Apr. 4 [see p. 84D-E1]. The money was received through N.Y. attorney Stanley Faulkner. Mrs. Anita Parkhurst Willcox, N.Y. & South Norwalk, Conn. artist, told the Senate subcommittee Apr. 19 that she had supplied the bail at the request of Albert E. Kahn, one of the publishers of Matusow's book, *False Witness*. She said she never had "contact" with Matusow but had provided the money because she considered Matusow "a symbol of a sickness that is blighting our beloved country" and believed "we must carefully exhume the truth."

(Mrs. Willcox & her husband, ex-Long Island City contractor Henry Willcox, had their passports lifted by the State Dept. after they had made an unauthorized trip to a Communist-sponsored Asian & Pacific Peace Conf. in Red China in Oct. 1952 [see Vol. XII, p. 325L] and had said on returning that they believed Communist charges that the U.S. used germ warfare. But Mrs. Willcox invoked the 5th Amend. to avoid answering questions about her trip because, she said, answers might incriminate her in connection with her passport case.)

Ex-NLRB Secy. Nathan Witt, attorney for the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, told the subcommittee Apr. 18 that he had arranged for the union to put up $1,250 to help finance Matusow's book. But he invoked the 5th Amend. to avoid saying whether he had been a Communist. He charged "anti-Semitic overtones" in a question about his having changed his name from "Witkowsky." [See p. 84G1]

J. H. Morrow Jr., Bozeman, Mont. lawyer who had backed ex-Sen. Zales M. Ecton (R.) against Sen. Mike Mansfield (D.) in Montana's 1952 Senatorial election, testified Apr. 19 that he had paid Matusow $600 for expenses when Matusow spoke in the campaign. Matusow had testified that his speeches had pictured Mansfield falsely as pro-Red. Morrow testified that he knew Mansfield had no CP connections and had told Matusow not to attack him. [See pp. 61E-F1, 68E-F2]

The subcommittee Apr. 20 made public a report in which Asst. Atty. Gen. William F. Tompkins declared that 90% of those Matusow had identified as Communists had been identified as Reds by other sources. Tompkins said the Justice Dept. had no evidence against the remaining 10% but that there were no "defendants or principals" among them.

Tompkins had told a House Appropriations subcommittee, in Mar. 1 testimony made public Apr. 10, that in Jan. 1952 U.S. Atty. Myles Lane had received a report revealing that Matusow had suffered "mild but acute" psychoneurosis while in the Army. Lane had used Matusow as a witness anyway, and Tompkins said he would have done the same.

Govt. Limits Witness Use

Immigration Comm. Joseph M. Swing* testified at the House Appropriations hearings Mar. 1 (testimony published Apr. 10) that the Immigration Svc. had barred Matusow as a witness in Apr. 1954, 2 months before the Justice Dept. had dropped him, because it had learned Matusow had written his wife that he was guilty of perjury.

Swing said his agency had dropped Frank Lowell Watson as a witness & informer Feb. 21, 3 days after Wat-

*Swing also testified that 228 subversive aliens were at liberty in the U.S., that all were required to report periodically on their residence & conduct, that none were under constant surveillance but the most dangerous were under heavy bond. He said the Immigration Svc. had tried to deport them but no country would take them. The courts would not allow them jailed for more than a few months, Swing declared. He reported that the 228 included 134 Russians, 27 Poles, 15 Lithuanians, 7 Austrians, 7 Hungarians, 6 Rumanians, 6 Yugoslavs, 6 Greeks & 5 Canadians. [See Vol. XIV, p. 40783]

son admitted at an FCC hearing that he had testified falsely against publisher-broadcaster Edward O. Lamb. Swing said Watson was paid nearly $5,000 as an immigration witness during 1953-54. He said Watson, an Olathe, Kan. dairy farmer, had been a CP member during 1929-41, had also served short terms for petty larceny & for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. [See p. 61D-E2]

The Immigration Board of Appeals Apr. 14 dismissed a deportation case against Polish-born Mrs. Matrona Karpuk, 61, because it believed her testimony rather than the testimony of Govt. witnesses Leonard Patterson & Earl Reno, Baltimore CP leaders during the 1930s. Patterson & Reno had testified that they had seen her at CP functions. But Mrs. Karpuk denied CP membership and testified that she had joined the "Communist affiliated" Intl. Workers Order in 1933 only to get a $1,000 life insurance policy at the low 99¢-a-mo. premium.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced Apr. 15 that the Govt. had stopped employing ex-Communists as regular "consultants" at virtually guaranteed salaries but would continue using ex-Reds as "expert witnesses" in specific cases. The UP reported Apr. 15 that the Govt. had paid more than $75,000 to 87 such informants between mid-1952 & mid-1954. Among them: Paul Crouch $9,675.50, Manning Johnson $9,096, Maurice Malkin $8,933, Patterson $3,775, Reno $1,755, Matusow $75.

Action Vs. 'Red Fronts'

The Subversive Activities Control Board refused by a 3-1 decision Apr. 17 to require the American Slav Congress to register as a Communist front, as the Justice Dept. had requested. David J. Coddaire dissented. The board, acting on a recommendation of SACB examiner Edward M. Morrissey, held that the organization had gone out of existence in Oct. 1951 —about 1½ yrs. before the Justice Dept. moved against it. The board simultaneously made public Morrissey's recommendation that it dismiss, for similar cause, the Justice Dept.'s Red-front petition against the Com. for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. [See Vol. XIII, p. 133K-L]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Food-Clothing Waste Charged

The Hoover Comm. reported Apr. 24 that, by more efficient management, the Govt. could save $170 million of the $1.7 billion a year it spends on food & clothing for the armed forces and an additional $170 million of the $1.7 billion annual cost for planning, distributing & storage operations involving food & clothing.

As examples of bad management, it reported that: the Navy had enough canned hamburger to last 60 yr., enough blue trousers for 8 yr.; the Army had a 10.6-yr. supply of women's wool serge taupe uniforms; in 1951 the Army shipped 807,000 lb. of tomatoes from California to New York while the Navy sent 775,000 lb. from the East Coast to California.

The commission recommended: creation of 2 central agencies in the Defense Dept. to handle food & clothing for the armed forces; abandonment of competitive bidding in favor of price negotiation after public announcement of "intent to buy." 3 of the commission's 12 members—Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Jas. A. Farley & Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.)— opposed elimination of competitive bids. The report was based on a study of a task force headed by Joseph P. Binns, Waldorf-Astoria (N.Y.) managing director & Hilton Hotels Corp. exec. vice pres.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas & Asst. Defense Secy. (for Supply & Logistics) Thomas P. Pike denied the Hoover Comm.'s "horror" stories at a press conference Apr. 26. Thomas said the Navy's canned hamburger would last only 4 yr. (not counting meat set aside for mobilization reserve). [See pp. 125E1, 36B2]

Higher Minimum Wage Urged

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell urged Congress Apr. 14 to raise the federal minimum wage to 90¢ an hour and to make it apply to 2,200,000 more workers. The current 75¢ minimum applied to 24 million. Mitchell, testifying as a Senate Labor subcommittee opened hearings on Fair Labor Standards Act changes, rejected attempts of Chrmn. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) to have him agree to a $1 minimum.

A $1.25-an-hr. minimum was urged in testimony by: AFL Pres. George Meany Apr. 18; president Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, Anthony Valente of the AFL Textile Workers & Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Apr. 19; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey Apr. 20; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther Apr. 21.

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Apr. 27 that his Admin. backed a 90¢ minimum wage because it considered extending coverage to more workers more important than a raise. [See pp. 45G2, 29F1, 11F2]

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Polio Vaccine. The U.S. Public Health Service temporarily banned Apr. 27 further use of Salk anti-polio vaccine produced by the Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif. after 6 children inoculated with Cutter vaccine had developed paralytic polio & one died. Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele stressed that the move was not an indictment of the vaccine itself and said the 6 children "may have already been on the way to having polio." He urged continuation of the nation-wide inoculation program. . . . Dr. Jonas E. Salk & the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis received special Presidential citations Apr. 22 from Pres. Eisenhower for development of the vaccine. . . . President's Natl. Polio Conf., presided over by Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby, recommended Apr. 22 that a national advisory committee be set up to handle vaccine allocations—other than vaccine administered by the NFIP—on a voluntary basis. (Mrs. Hobby named her special assistant on medical affairs, Dr. Chester S. Keefer, to head the committee Apr. 27. Committee members: Dr. Philip S. Barba, Dr. Daniel Bergsma, Dr. Robert Fischelis, Mrs. N. P. Leonard, Frank W. Moudry, Basil O'Connor, Dr. Malcolm Phelps, Dr. Julian P. Price, Dr. George M. Uhl, Mrs. Charles L. Williams.) Representatives of pharmaceutical houses & medical organizations attending the Natl. Polio Conf. said Apr. 22 there would be sufficient vaccine by July 1 to inoculate 25 million children or 75% of the total in the age group most susceptible to polio (one to 9 years). All children in that group were to be inoculated by Aug. 1. [See p. 127C2]

U. S. BUSINESS

Margin requirement for trading on stock exchanges was raised to 70% (from 60%) by the Fed. Reserve Board Apr. 22. (The N.Y. Stock Exchange market continued on the uptrend with trading volume moderate this week. Combined averages compiled by the *N.Y. Times* reached 294.98—highest since Oct. 16, 1929—and the *Times* industrial averages reached an all-time high of 484.28 Apr. 26.) [See pp. 126F1, 93D1, 7A1] . . . **Commerce Dept.** reported Apr. 26 that U.S. business activity during Jan.-March was nearly as great as during the record high period (spring of 1953). Manufacturers' new orders during first-qtr. 1955 were said to have run 25% heavier than in corresponding 1954. [See p. 7B2] . . . **Consumers Price Index** remained unchanged at 114.3% of the 1947-49 level during March for the 4th consecutive month, BLS reported Apr. 22. It was the first time since the index was established 14 yrs. ago that it had remained stable for as long as 4 mos. [See p. 86C3]

Louis E. Wolfson, 43, conceded Apr. 22 at Montgomery Ward & Co.'s annual stockholders' meeting in Chicago he had failed to win control of the firm this year from Chrmn. Sewell Avery, 81. Wolfson said before the stockholders' balloting (to be counted May 13) he expected his slate would win only 3 or 4 of 9 places on the board of directors. (Avery had charged Apr. 21 that, under terms of the Clayton Anti-Trust act, Wolfson legally could not become head of Montgomery Ward because he was chairman of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. & its subsidiary, Devoe & Raynolds, both of which companies competed with Ward in the sale of paint. Wolfson countered by resigning as a director of Devoe & Raynolds.) [See p. 38D3]

OBITUARIES

Walter C. Baker, 87, inventor of Baker Electric auto 1897, auto equipment mfr.; Apr. 26 in Cleveland.

Henry Busse, 61, German-born dance orchestra leader known for his muted trumpet; Apr. 23 in Memphis, Tenn.

Constance Collier (Laura Constance Hardie), 75, English-born actress

whose stage career covered 7 decades & film career 3, dramatic coach of present-day stars; Apr. 25 in New York of heart attack.

Sir Lyman Poore Duff, 90, Canadian Supreme Court Chief Justice 1933-44; Apr. 26 in Ottawa.

Lillian Lorraine, 63, pre-World War I *Ziegfeld Follies* star, whom Florenz Ziegfeld called "the most beautiful actress in the world" (her stage career ended in 1921 when she sustained spinal fractures in a fall on an icy sidewalk); Apr. 17 in New York.

Clarence Eugene Martin, 75, pres. Amer. Bar Assn. 1932-33; Apr. 24 in Martinsburg, W. Va. (He was appointed to U. S. Senate in 1941 by retiring Gov. Homer Holt of W. Va., but new Gov. [now Sen.] Matthew M. Neely claimed the right to name his own successor as Senator and chose the late Joseph Rosier, who was confirmed by the Senate.) [See Vol. I, p. 83A, 83P]

Frank F. Merriam, 89, Calif. Gov. (R.) 1934-38 who won bitterly-fought 1934 campaign against writer Upton Sinclair (ex-Socialist who ran on Dem. ticket), called out Natl. Guard to maintain food supplies during general strike growing out of 1934 longshoremen's strike; Apr. 25 in Long Beach of heart attack.

Bror J. O. Nordfeldt, 77, Swedish-born artist known for landscapes, marine paintings & still lifes; Apr. 21 in Henderson, Tex.

Dr. Joseph Irving Pascal, 65, eye specialist, author, inventor of optical devices; Apr. 22 in New York.

William Pelzer, 85, patent attorney for Thos. A. Edison; Apr. 23 in N.Y.

Alfred Polgar, 81, German-language playright, essayist & critic likened in Germany to the U.S.' late Alexander Woollcott; Apr. 24 in Zurich.

Hannes Schneider, 64, Austrian-born skiing instructor who originated Arlberg (crouch) method of skiing that resulted in popularization of sport; Apr. 26 in North Conway, N.H. of heart attack.

Harry H. Schwartz, 86, U.S. Senator (D., Wyo.) 1936-42, member Natl. Railway Mediation Board 1943-49; Apr. 24 in Casper, Wyo.

Earl William Smith, 57, pres. Dixie Greyhound bus lines, chrmn. Toddle House restaurant chain; Apr. 26 in Memphis, Tenn.

William Mahon Tomlinson, 37, U.S. Treasury rep. to France since 1947, chief economic adviser to Marshall Plan directors in France; Apr. 24 in Bethesda, Md.

SPORTS

Winners

Baseball: The NL Brooklyn Dodgers established a new modern major league record for consecutive games won at the start of a season when they defeated Philadelphia, 14-4, in Brooklyn Apr. 21 for their 10th straight victory beginning with opening day. The N.Y. Giants ended the streak by winning, 5-4, in Brooklyn Apr. 22. The AL Chicago White Sox equalled the modern major league record for runs scored in one game when they won by 29-6 in Kansas City Apr. 23. (Boston, AL, defeated St. Louis, 29-4, in 1950.) [See p. 128A3; Vol. X, 191P; IV, 140G] . . . **Billiards:** Irving Crane of Binghamton, N.Y., defeated Willie Mosconi, 150-87, in a final playoff Apr. 23 to win the world pocket billiard championship tourney in Philadelphia. [See Vol. XII, p. 124L-M] . . . **Golf:** Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va. won the $17,500 Virginia Beach (Va.) open Apr. 24 for $2,400 first prize; Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S.C. won the $5,000 Carrollton (Ga). women's open Apr. 24 for $1,000. [See p. 136D1] . . . **Horse Racing:** $111,700 Wood Memorial at Jamaica, N.Y. Apr. 23—won by Belair Stud Farm's Nashua, Ted Atkinson up, for $75,100 [see p. 104E1]; $50,000 Golden Gate Handicap at Albany, Calif., Apr. 23—won by Andy Crevolin's Determine, Ray York up, for $29,325. [See p. 128F2, 40D2] . . . **Soccer:** N.Y. Eintracht defeated the Los Angeles Danes, 2-0, to win the U.S. open title in Los Angeles Apr. 24. [See p. 104F1] . . . **Table Tennis:** World championship winners in Utrecht, Neth. Apr. 23—Toshiajki Tanaka of Japan (men's singles), Angelica Rozeanu of Rumania (women's singles), Ivan Andreadis & Ladislav Stipek of Czechoslovakia (men's doubles), Mrs. Rozeanu & Ella Zeller of Rumania (women's doubles), Kalman Szepesi & Eva Koczian of Hungary (mixed doubles). [See Vol. XIV, p. 132B2] . . . **Wrestling:** Russia won 6 of 8 divisions in the world Greco-Roman championship tourney in Karlsruhe, Germany Apr. 21-24. [See p. 112G1] . . . **Yachting:** Durward Knowles' *Gem III* won the Silver Star (star class) spring championship meet at Nassau, Bahamas Apr. 20. [See p. 88F1]

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Vic Raschi, 36, pitcher released by the St. Louis Cardinals Apr. 23, was signed by the Kansas City Athletics Apr. 26. [See p. 128A3; Vol. XIV, 64F2] . . . **Frank Boucher** resigned Apr. 22 as mgr. of the NHL N.Y. Rangers and was succeeded by Ranger coach Murray Patrick. [See p. 96D1; Vol. XIV, 8F1; VIII, 428F] . . . **Eddie Litzenberger,** 22, Chicago right wing, was awarded the Calder Meml. Trophy Apr. 26 as best NHL rookie last season. [See p. 136D1] . . . **Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.** council in Chicago Apr. 26 placed the U. of Oklahoma on 2-yr. probation and suspended the U. of Cincinnati from NCAA-affiliated events for a year for violation of rules limiting favors to football players. [See p. 104B2; Vol. XIV, 360E2] . . . **Goose Tatum,** star of the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team at $50,000 a year, was released by team owner Abe Saperstein in Chicago Apr. 20. Saperstein said Tatum had disappeared after he was given a 30-day suspension Mar. 15 for infraction of training rules. [See Vol. XIV, p. 103D1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 7 persons were reported killed & thousands made homeless by a series of earthquakes in Volos, Greece Apr. 19-21. . . . 30 persons trying to dig a gold mine at a place where a nugget had been found in Minas Gerais State, Argentina, were killed Apr. 21 when the sides of a 40-ft.-deep trench collapsed . . . . 3 persons were killed & 15 injured Apr. 24 when a tornado struck near Hartselle, Ala. . . . RAF Indian mechanic Nanik Agnani was killed Apr. 26 when a Vickers training plane he had stolen from Thorney Island RAF base near Portsmouth, Eng. crashed & burned in Vicq, France. 2 children & a woman inhabitant of the village were also burned to death. . . . Death toll in the Apr. 16 landslide in Sasebo, Japan rose to 73 Apr. 22. [See p. 136C2]

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FBI Director John Edgar Hoover reported Apr. 25 that 2,267,250 major crimes were committed in the U.S. in 1954, most on record in one year. His report by categories: 6.3% rise in robbery, 8.4% rise in burglary, 5.8% rise in larceny; Murders declined by 4.3%, auto thefts 4.7%. There were 1,688,555 arrests in 1,389 cities (of over 2,500 pop.). Juveniles under 18 in these cities accounted for 57.6% of the arrests for auto thefts, 49% of burglary arrests, 43.6% of larceny arrests. Property loss due to crimes covered by the report was said to total $413 million, 55% of which was recovered by police. Hoover said crime had increased by 26.7% in the U.S. since 1950 while the population had increased 7%. [See Vol. XIV, p. 132C2]

Bela Lugosi, 71, ex-movie actor, voluntarily committed himself to Norwalk (Calif.) State Hospital Apr. 21 as a drug addict in an effort to rid himself of the habit. [See Vol. XIII, p. 244G2] . . . **Rudolf Hess,** 61, one-time Nazi leader, was saved from death by U.S. Army doctors at Spandau Prison after he had attempted suicide several days before by swallowing insecticide, it was reported unofficially in Berlin Apr. 26. [See Vol. VIII, p. 267L] . . . **Actress Susan Hayward,** 35, was found suffering from an overdose of sleeping pills (listed by police as a suicide attempt) in her Sherman Oaks, Calif. home Apr. 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 280G3] . . . **James Bernard Schafer,** 59, & his wife Cecilia, 55, were found dead Apr. 26 in West Nyack, N. Y. after having committed suicide by forcing carbon monoxide into their closed car. (Schafer gained notoriety in the 1930's as head of the Royal Fraternity of Master Metaphysicians, was given a 2½-year prison term in N. Y. in 1942 for swindling a woman follower.)

Married: Emmett Kelly, 56, star clown of Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey Circus, & acrobat Elvira Gebhardt, 22; Apr. 21 in Edgewater, N. J. (his 3d, her first). [See Vol. XIV, p. 115E1] . . . Singer Jennie Tourel, 44, & Dr. Harry Gross, physician; Apr. 23 in New York (2d for both). . . . Viscount (William Waldorf) Astor, 47, & Philippa Hunloke, 24; Apr. 26 in London (his 2d, her first).

Birthday: Queen Elizabeth II of Britain was 29 Apr. 21. [See p. 110C1]